

WEEKLY COURIER

BEN ED. DOANE, Publisher.
JASPER INDIANA

Most cynics are unmarried.

A canary is the cat's obsession.

The oyster is never happier than at a church supper.

Falling in love with the cook is proof of the pudding.

Still, those great but peevish powers cannot go on fighting forever.

At least, a shortage of freight cars is a lot better than idle freight cars.

No man should wait until he knows all about women before getting married.

We make millionaires by chewing gum and then find fault with the rich.

In every town there are people who sojourn and others who just hang around.

A fashion paper says a girl's hat in most instances is indicative of her mentality.

What is needed to keep up with the changes wrought by war is a daily geography.

Unfortunately a fireproof munition factory is still beyond the skill of science and invention.

Civilization knows how to make war, but it seems without effective method of making peace.

One could not think of a worse affliction than to get rich quick and have money on the brain.

The longer we live the more certain we feel that a lazy liver and a forlorn hope are first cousins.

As a figure of speech, "not worth a continental" seems to be getting ready to come back into the language.

To appreciate fully the advantages of a short skirt, one must see a girl run to catch a car. She catches it.

This much can be said of the wrist watch, that not a single one has been smashed in a barroom fight thus far.

If you know anything about psychology you can give some sort of mysterious answers to all fool questions.

More Paris gowns than ever are coming over, in which respect the horrors of war have received a setback.

It'll take some time for a wounded soldier who has married a nurse to find out for certain whether he's a war victim.

The man of the hour is the one who can think of a scheme of national taxation which will not be objectionable to anybody.

There are people who wouldn't admit that they were happy if happiness were to break out all over them, like the measles.

When an angry wife sues her husband for divorce because he wore mourning for another woman, one wonders just how to please a wife, anyhow.

Man can never forget that time when he was a boy and grew so fast he rolled up his pants to keep the public from seeing they were too short.

The historians say that it was not until after the Norman conquest that the use of hats began in England, but they do not tell us what people bet on elections before then.

So successfully have the Japanese imitated German cheap toys, it is said, that buyers cannot tell the difference. This appears to be one of the unexpected cruelties of war.

Racing around the bed for fifteen minutes is recommended as a cure for sleeplessness. But what about it when the bed races around the would-be occupant?

No man, as is well known, is a hero to his valet, but the valet doesn't have to pretend that he is. And this is where the valet has it on the press agent or the private secretary of a near-great man.

It is announced that by means of a new invention the Austrian soldiers will have their garments heated by electricity this winter. Why can't we have the benefit of some of these new inventions over here?

Now a bomb to wreck submarines from aeroplanes has been invented. And so the expression of human love for its kind goes merrily on.

It having been ascertained that Benjamin Franklin invented the electric pushbutton, it is feared he'd never got the office-boy vote for anything.

Throughout all the storm and stress of war the peace rumors, sometimes vague, sometimes definite, are persisting. Evidently somewhere nature is refusing to hold out.

CABINET IS WITH WILSON ON MEXICO; ASSASSINS SLAIN

President to Give Carranza Time to Restore Order.

SENATOR WORKS URGES WAR

"First Chief of Republic Tells Washington That Troops Are Pursuing Remaining Members of Band of Outlaws.

Washington, Jan. 15.—At the cabinet meeting it was decided that the present policy would be maintained and General Carranza would be depended on to punish the Villa bandits who killed American citizens.

No formal announcement was made but officials close to the president declared the administration had no intention of armed intervention in Mexico at present.

Carranza Given More Time.

The view was reiterated that Carranza should be given an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to restore order. This was encouraged by a telegram from Carranza to his ambassador here, promising every effort to run down the bandits. The attacks on the administration in the senate and house were gone over at the meeting, and Secretary Lansing presented reports from the border.

The president and members of his cabinet were represented as being deeply shocked over the murder of Americans, but as believing that the Carranza authorities should be able to control the situation.

It was generally agreed that, beyond making the representations already sent to Carranza, with which he has promised to comply, no further steps should be taken at present. Whether each member of the cabinet agreed with that view was not disclosed.

Telegram From Carranza.

General Carranza's telegram from his headquarters at Queretaro follows:

"The murderous attack on the passenger train near Chihuahua was made by the only remaining band of outlaws in that region. This band is being pursued by my troops with a view to insure its capture, whereupon condign punishment which their crime deserves will be applied to every guilty participant. Troops of the constitutional government have been ordered to establish patrol from end to end of the railroad line in order to guard against similar outrages."

Senator Works, Republican, California, introduced a resolution authorizing and directing the president to intervene in Mexico to establish and maintain a government there until it is safe to withdraw.

"Up to this time," said Senator Works, addressing the senate, "congress has permitted all responsibility for conditions in Mexico to rest upon the president. It is too grave a responsibility. We have all sympathized with the president in the hope that conditions would right themselves without intervention. I very much doubt now whether such a peaceful outcome is possible.

Says Intervention Means War.

"Congress alone has the right to declare war, and that is what intervention means. Congress should courageously shoulder the responsibility. There is no reason for dividing the responsibility with other nations or to impose it upon the president. I ask that the resolution be referred to the foreign relations committee, with the hope that it will take prompt action."

The resolution was so referred. Senator Lodge submitted the same resolution he offered April 21, 1914, as a substitute for the resolution the senate then adopted, authorizing the president to use armed force in Mexico to enforce its demands upon General Huerta and asked that it be reprinted in the record.

"That resolution," said Senator Lodge, "expressed the Republican attitude regarding the war against Huerta. That war has reached a successful termination, as Mr. Huerta has just died in jail."

Stone Deplores War Talk.

Senator Stone again addressed the senate.

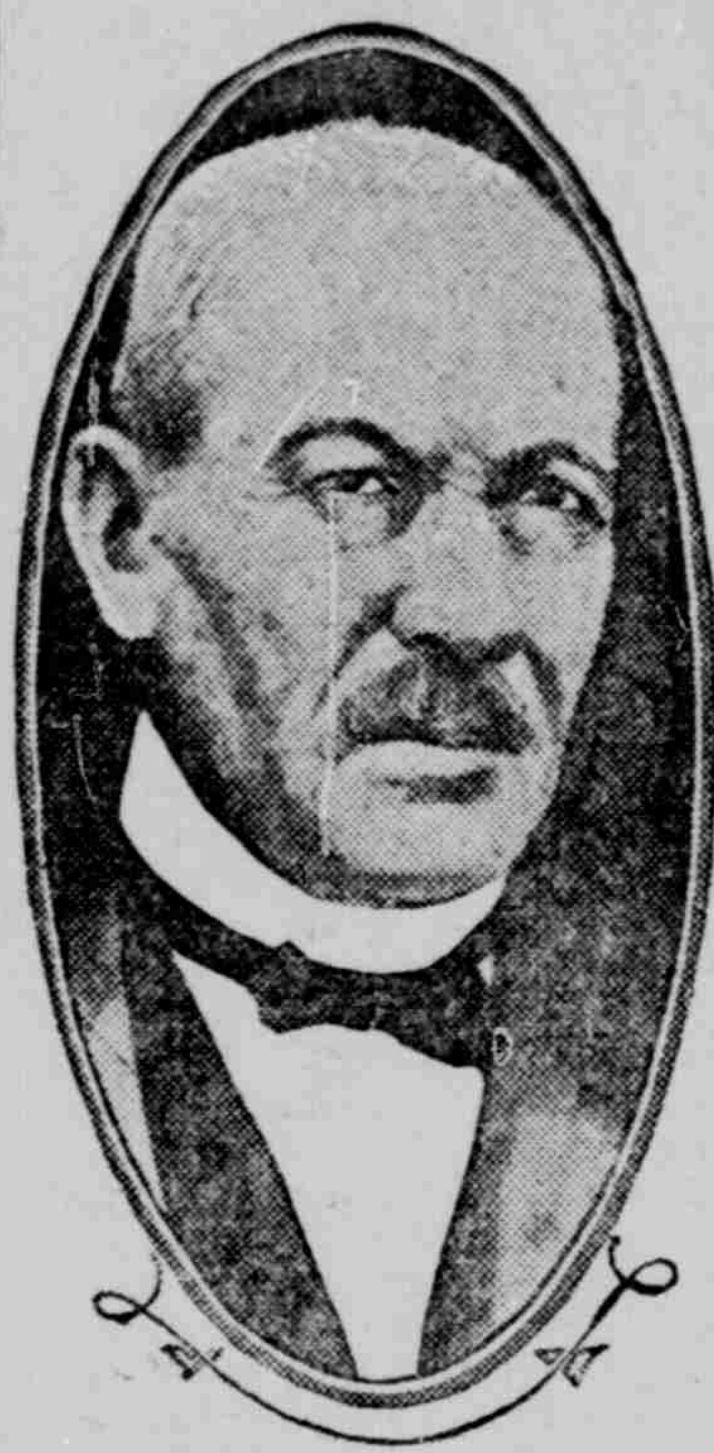
"On this occasion, more than any time in the last five years," said he, "we ought not to embroil our government with Mexico. We ought now to aid Carranza to establish a government firmly, to maintain order. Can it be we are going to co-operate with Villa and Zapata to help overturn this government before it is established?"

"I do not believe a senator on the Republican side would vote for war. If this is to be partisan politics we are going into as a result of these resolutions, I am here to say the president of the United States is too big to involve so much life and hope in war for politics.

"If we were capable of it, the best thing that could happen to him and the Democratic party politically would be to have war with Mexico and also with Europe. With such a war raging next November the chances of the president's being re-elected would be enhanced a hundredfold.

"But the president happily is not built that way. He will not drag a

VICTORIANO HUERTA



Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, who died at El Paso, Tex., after an illness of several weeks.

great international question of this kind into the mire of partisan politics. The American people are behind President Wilson to preserve peace and peacefully to aid in establishing a government in unhappy Mexico."

A statement insisting that the state department had taken every precaution to protect American lives in Mexico and assuring the public that those responsible for the "dastardly crime" of assassination of seventeen Americans by Villistas will be punished was issued by Secretary Lansing.

Carranza Avenges U. S. Men.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The state department received advices from El Paso stating that Carranza troops had captured Gen. Jose Rodriguez and General Almeida and their companions, who are both Villa generals, and who are held to have been responsible for the killing of Watson and the seventeen other Americans near Santa Ysabel.

The dispatch stated that Rodriguez had been sentenced to be shot and that General Almeida was killed in making the capture. The captures took place near Madera, a point in Chihuahua, some distance away from Ysabel, and from which place the Villistas fled after committing the massacre.

HEAVY LOSSES FOR TEUTONS

Petrograd Says 20,000 Teutons Were Captured in Two-Weeks' Fight

Petrograd, Jan. 11.—In the two-week battle that culminated in the capture of Czartorysk and the driving of all Austro-German forces from the east bank of the Strypa river the Teuton losses totaled at least 60,000 men, according to official estimates made here. Official reports to the war office state that the Russians have taken more than 200,000 prisoners and that twice that number of Austro-German soldiers have been killed or wounded.

During their successful operations between the Serezh and Strypa rivers the Russians have advanced thirty miles along a front of sixty miles.

Vienna, Jan. 11.—Austro-Hungarian headquarters reported under date of January 9 that the Russians in the eastern theater had discontinued their attacks after being repulsed at all points east of the Galician and Besa abian frontier.

RIOTING STOPPED AT EL PASO

Hundreds of Mining Men Attend Double Funeral of Two Victims of Santa Ysabel Massacre.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 15.—Victorious action by the police, aided by United States soldiers, has restored order here, where for three days there had been turmoil growing out of the massacre of 18 foreigners, most of them Americans, by bandits in western Chihuahua. Sentinels are stationed on all the principal street corners. One hundred and fifty arrests have been made. Hundreds of mining men attended the double funeral of Maurice Anderson and E. L. Robinson, victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre. Funeral services are being arranged for the other victims.

17 DIE IN TRAIN CRASH

Collision in Canadian Pacific Railroad Yards at Brandon, Man.—Mercury 46 Below.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 13.—Seventeen workmen were killed, fifteen fatally injured and a score badly hurt in the Canadian Pacific railway yards at Brandon, Man., as the result of a collision between a snow-clearing train and a heavily-laden stock train. Sixty men were in the caboose, which was being shifted to another part of the yard. It was 46 below zero at the time.

Samuel Lucas, Actor, Dies.

New York, Jan. 11.—Samuel Lucas, author of the song, "Grandfather's Clock," and known as one of the most original entertainers on the American stage for nearly half a century died at his home here. He was seventy-five years old.

GEN. HUERTA IS DEAD

FORMER DICTATOR OF MEXICO SUCCUMBS AFTER HEMORRHAGES.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Became Provisional President of Mexico After Assassination of Madero—President Wilson Refused to Recognize General as Head of Government.

El Paso, Jan. 14.—Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, died here last night. Repeated hemorrhages of the lungs followed the administration of the final sacraments and immediately preceded death. The family was at the bedside.

Huerta an Indian.

Victoriano Huerta was more typically "Mexican" than any of his rivals for the dictatorship of Mexico. He was of almost pure Indian blood.

He was born in one of the provinces in 1854 and was sixty-two years old.

As a youth Victoriano Huerta was sent to the National Military school at Chapultepec, where he took a seven years' course, and was graduated in the engineers with credit.

After a time he was appointed to subordinate commands by President Porfirio Diaz. He was known among the half-savage Mexican soldiers as "a man eater" who ruled with iron.

Accused as Madero Slayer.

After Diaz had been banished Huerta soon became a national character. He served under President Madero, but when the committee of senators ordered the arrest of Madero it was Huerta who took the soldiers and arrested the president. That was on February 18, 1913. Four days later Madero was murdered while guards were taking him to prison. Huerta was blamed for this murder, but he always denied all knowledge of it.

At the election on October 26, 1913, Huerta declared himself elected president of Mexico "by an almost unanimous vote."

Wilson Refused Recognition.

But Carranza and Villa both opposed Huerta and civil war has raged ever since. On the ground that Huerta had won the presidency by the assassination of Madero, President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta as president, and bided his time until a stronger man should take his place.

It was in Huerta's administration, on April 9, 1914, that a paymaster and squad of bluejackets of the United States were insulted and arrested at Tampico. Huerta apologized, but refused to order a salute fired to the United States flag, as President Wilson demanded, and a fleet was sent to Vera Cruz, the city captured with a loss of 17 American marines, and held for weeks. War was averted by the mediation of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, and the Americans left Mexico without the salute being fired.

Finally on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned the presidency and fled from Mexico.

He left on board the German cruiser Dresden on July 20 and later went to Europe.

FIVE INDICTED IN WAR PLOT

Four Men and a Woman Charged With Conspiring to Ship Rubber to Germany.

New York, Jan. 15.—Five persons, including one woman, were indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with conspiring to ship rubber secretly to the German government in violation of United States customs laws. The alleged conspirators indicted are: Edward Weber, a cousin of Alfred Weber of the Deutsche bank of Berlin; Paul Schmidt, an employee of the Rubber and Geyse company, 108 Water street, New York; Max Jaeger; Mrs. Annie Dekers, a resident of Holland; Richard Wohlberg, a cement dealer living in the Bronx. Jaeger, it is charged, came to the United States as an agent of the German government, planning to ship quantities of rubber through the British blockade. Mrs. Dekers and Jaeger, it was alleged, attempted to ship the rubber to Germany in their trunks as "personal effects," in violation of customs regulations.

TAKE U. S. SOLDIER OFF SHIP

British Detained American at Jamaica—Washington Won't Act, as He Was Released.

Washington, Jan. 15.—It was stated on authority that this government will not take any action as a result of Alfred Clarke of the Fifth United States Infantry being taken off an American ship at Kingston, Jamaica, by the British authorities and examined as to his nationality. State department officials said that as Clarke was permitted to go back aboard the ship and proceed to New York after he had declared that he is a naturalized American citizen, that this government will not make an issue of the matter.

No Peace Proposals.

Rome, Jan. 15.—"The Holy See did nothing, either directly or indirectly, to solicit from either group of belligerents an invitation to participate or preside at a peace conference," said the Catholic organ Corriere d'Italia in an article evidently inspired by the Vatican.

C. R. WATSON



This is the last picture made of C. R. Watson, manager of the Cosihuiriachic Mining company, who with 18 companions was murdered by Mexican bandits, 40 miles from Chihuahua. Mr. Watson, who formerly was a Chihuahuan, was chairman of the Mine and Smelters' Operators' committee of Chihuahua.

MOOSE OPEN WAY FOR G. O. P. FUSION

Progressives Adopt Declaration of Principles—Meet at Chicago June 7.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—As a political entity the Progressive party will have no existence in the national campaign of 1916 if the Republicans grasp the olive branch which was proffered to them by George W. Perkins and other Bull Moose leaders in the meeting of the Progressive national committee in Chicago.

That the Progressives in their peace advances are willing to forego a presidential nomination for Theodore Roosevelt, if amalgamation and harmony can be brought about thereby, was revealed in the following statement by Mr. Perkins, made at the end of the committee's session:

"We are all hopeful that both parties will agree upon somebody, and it need not necessarily be Mr. Roosevelt."

This remark was made after Colonel Roosevelt had sent a message to the Progressives in which he asked them to subordinate party to country.

"There is crying need," said the colonel, "that we shall cast aside all purely partisan consideration and disregard all but the vital issues affecting the national life, and shall strive wholeheartedly for a sound Americanism, which shall insist that every man within our borders shall be an American and nothing else."

Immediately after the message had been read the committee decided upon Chicago as the place and June 7 as the time for holding a national convention. This is the date which the Republican national committee has selected for its 1916 convention in Chicago.

Mr. Perkins enlarged upon his earlier statement by issuing another one in which he defined what he regards as the issues in the coming campaign and the relation which the Progressive following holds to them.

He reiterated the party declarations of 1912 and then proclaimed the proposition of national military and naval preparedness as the prime issue of the campaign this year.

CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN

Government Bill for Compulsory Military Service Passed on Second Reading by Vote of 431 to 39.

London, Jan. 13.—Following the Irish party's promise of support, military conscription for England was assured beyond the shadow of a doubt when the government's compulsory service bill passed its second reading in the house of commons by 431 to 39. The first reading, at which the Irish opposed the bill, resulted in a vote of 403 to 105. The overwhelming majority in favor of the bill shows the country absolutely behind the government's policy and makes certain the final passage of the bill despite any opposition by labor organizations. That such opposition will be met, both in a political way and through labor strikes, was indicated by union leaders.

SAY GERMANS LOST 25,000

Paris Dispatch Says Teutons Suffered Heavy Casualties in Their Champagne Drive.

Paris, Jan. 13.—More than 25,000 men were lost by the Germans in their vain attempt of last Sunday to break through the French lines in Champagne, say dispatches from Châlons, whither great numbers of German wounded have been taken. Among the prisoners are soldiers of the German imperial guard.

INDIANA BREVITIES

Indianapolis.—George Celts of Muncie was chosen president, H. T. Showalter of Wabash, secretary, and F. S. Southworth of Plymouth, vice-president, at the annual convention of the Indiana Monument Dealers.

Hammond.—The state board of accounts filed with the governor of report charging Thomas Grant, former Lake county sheriff, with a shortage of \$9,523.65, which it is said is overcharge mileage for taking inmates to state institutions and as excess salary.

Hammond.—A suspicious blaze, only checked by sprinkler system, threatened at the time to destroy the Standard Steel Car plant, makers of war munitions here. Blaze started in the storehouse. Firemen are inclined to suspect it was a touch-off. Three coaches containing strike-breakers were switched on a siding at the Edwards Valve plant at East Chicago.

Indianapolis.—The Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' association will meet in room 12 of the statehouse, Friday, January 28. An interesting program is being arranged which will include a discussion of draft horse production, colt shows, the organization of local associations and the work of the stallion enrollment board. Farmers and draft-horse breeders of the state are invited to attend.

Indianapolis.—Warren T. McCray, president of the state board of agriculture, announced the appointment of the board's executive committee, which will be the governing body for the state fair to be held at September. Members of the committee are John L. Thompson, Gas City; Clem Graves, Bunker Hill; Dan C. Reed, Attica; and Charles H. Anthony, Muncie.

Indianapolis.—The State Florists' association held its annual meeting and election of officers at the chamber of commerce. W. J. Vesey, Jr., of Fort Wayne, was elected president; Irwin Bertermann, first vice-president; Theodore Dörner, Lafayette, second vice-president; O. E. Stelnkamp, secretary, and H. L. Wiegand, treasurer. The majority of the florists had flowers on exhibition in the hall.

Evansville.—Launches were busy in the Ohio river below this city taking families from houses threatened by the rising water. According to reports received here, 25 families were removed from homes in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, Ind. The river was at 42 feet. Suffering among families in the low lands was intensified by the lowest temperature of the year. Three degrees above zero was registered.

Fort Wayne.—With a rope around his neck, the body of J. E. Rumsey, salesman of Indianapolis, was dragged from the Maumee river here. Death probably was due to strangulation. A note, dated January 4, found in one of his pockets, said: "To whom it may concern: This is a clear case of suicide, intentional and premeditated. Incurable illness and misery, etc." Rumsey was sixty-six, and lived with his daughter, Mrs. George Summers, in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.—Many of the old officers of the Fanciers' association of Indiana were re-elected at the organization's annual election at the Denison hotel. Officers named are: President, U. R. Fishel, Hope; treasurer, Frank P. Johnson, Indianapolis; secretary, Charles R. Milhaus, Indianapolis; first vice-president, A. B. Carter, Carmel; second vice-president, Roscoe McKinney, Indianapolis; third vice-president, Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes; fourth vice-president, C. E. Spangh, Rugby; fifth vice-president, George W. Tobin, Indianapolis.

Lafayette.—Newt Brown of Franklin has been elected president of the State Corn Growers' association at a meeting held in connection with the Purdue university short course, J. M. McMahan of Liberty was elected vice-president; Professor George I. Christie of Lafayette, secretary-treasurer. District vice-presidents were elected as follows: First district, J. G. Littlejohn of Kentland; Second, Carey Sunderland of Muncie; Third, John Lux of Plainfield; Fourth, Charles Pirtle of Sullivan; Fifth, Grant Johnson of Dale.

Indianapolis.—Members of the Indiana State Optometrical society elected officers for the coming year, after a program of addresses before their semiannual meeting at the Severin hotel. The principal address of the afternoon session was by W. A. Cogshall, professor of astronomy of Indiana university, on "The Production and Testing of Large Optical Surfaces." Officers elected were W. T. McCullough of Indianapolis, president; Homer Orgette of Bluffton, first vice-president; Earl Berry of Indianapolis, second vice-president; William Haseltine of Kokomo, treasurer, and Harnie Woodward of Indianapolis, secretary.

Gary.—The cold weather was responsible for two deaths in Gary. Michael Klimchuk was burned to death while building a fire to warm himself, and Thomas Callahan, blinded by flying snow, was run down and killed by a fast train. Max Bloom of Chicago was killed in an accident at the Gary Steel plant.

Indianapolis.—Fred J. Solomon, Chicago, who pleaded guilty in federal court to concealing assets at the time he was in bankruptcy in Gary, was sentenced by Judge Anderson to one year and one day in Fort Leavenworth.